riptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Year ... SUNDAY, per Year CAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

hicaque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts sublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Attorney-General.

JOHN W. GRIGOS, will, on March 31, cease to be Attorney-General. His tenure of the office, which began with the Presidency of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, will mark an epoch in American affairs to remain celebrated throughout the country's history. and the memory of Mr. GRIGGS will live with it as a consequence of the ability with which he meantime fulfilled the peculiarly momentous duties of his office.

It chanced to be Mr. GRIGOS's fortune to argue the case of the Government after as to the uselessness of continuing in THE the war with Spain had precipitated the issue of the Constitutionality of the country's growth in the past, and, again, its Constitutional right to grow in the future along the only lines where growth might be practically possible. It fell to him to maintain, against the accumulated ingenuity and perversity of the modern Democracy, the proposition that in the United States there exists a sovereignty which enables it to meet the other nations of the world on a plane of equal national powers. No more need be said of his administration, indeed scarcely anything more could be said, than that in the trial of Exransion before the Supreme Court Mr. Gatous presented the positive and progressive side of the argument with the qualities of the most profound lawyer and powerful advocate, and with the irresistble passion of the patriot.

Mr. GRIGGS's services to the public during e four years of President McKinley's first term will not be measured fairly unless one imagines the golden harvest which during that period of unprecedented development of domestic industry has lain ready for reaping at the hands of counsellors who, like him, were sought as the legal guides of great enterprises. His hands in THE SUN. have been occupied with the Government's

The country will deeply regret that an officer so able as Mr. GRIGGS must retire from the Cabinet, but it will gladly and gratefully welcome him to a share in the All-knowing God. It insults the common prosperity which beginning with his term of office has not ended with it.

Archbishop Ireland on the Pope Temporal Pow r.

Not long ago we directed attention to an assertion made by Signor Ricciotti GARIBALDI in the North American Review to the effect that " The Papacy in Italy exists only by the permission of the Italian Parliament." This very state of things is made the basis of a powerful argument for a esteration of the Pope's temporal power by Archbishop IRELAND in the current

number of the same periodical. Archbishop IRELAND insists that the civil independence of the Pope is insepar- as a Roman Catholic champion. able from the permanent maintenance of three million lire, had he consented to render a subject's fealty at the Court of unwavering refusal to compromise, has of the Bible. been, and is, the only possible safeguard to the independence and dignity of the Papacy. It is true that, during LEO's pontificate, the prestige of the Vatican has been greater Chair during recent years is attributed of the Vatican.

Rome insult was offered to the cortege of the Papacy. The head of the municipal bread and butter.

power a purely academic question? Are deal with the matter comprehensively. the practical barriers to the granting of manded that Rome should remain outside other men. They stand with the doctors or presiding officer of a military board of elders to-day show 4.010 conversions.

the borders of the new Commonwealth. The fact is recalled that many of Italy's | the horseshoers and a few other select statesmen in and before 1871 were of this and privileged professions. way of thinking, and wished to retain the seat of government in Florence. They were overruled, but the Archbishop submits that they have been justified by the event. The existing situation is no less intelerable for Italy than it is for the Papacy. It is, at bottom, through fear of Papal claims that the Italian Government is forced to impose on its subjects, against the country's deepest wishes, the burden of an oppressive militarism, and of an unnatural

alliance with Austria and Prussia. practical difficulties by which those who the State neglect them? should undertake a solution of the problem would be at once beset.

A Vain Controversy. A letter printed elsewhere in this paper on the question of Biblical inspiration was accompanied by a private protest to the editor against remarks lately made by us Sun any controversy on the subject after the fashion adopted by this writer himself. Are you," he asks, " going to leave the ground you have turned over to lie fallow?"

Our correspondent, however, turns over no ground which has not been ploughed over thousands of times before, and he sows in it no fructifying seed. He can only fall back on the dogma of inspiration, and as his scientific opponents reject it flatly. controversy between the two sides is vain, for they have no common ground of agreement from which to start. That sort of debate would only lumber the columns of THE SUN and tire out the patience of its readers, for, though it continued ceaselessly for a century, it would not proceed a step beyond the point where it began.

The men who wrote the Bible," says our friend, " were intellectually conditioned by Gop to write as they did." How does he know that? What other authority for the assertion has be than a dogma of the Church which his opponents reject as valueless? The sort of controversy in which he would have us engage amounts, then, to nothing more than a quarrel between one man who says " It's so!" and a man who retorts " It isn't so!" We have no room for such letters their caps and cheer. To be sure they

Of course, it is idle to say that the Bible is the fallible and fallacious book Dr. BRIGGS and his school of critics represent it to be, after scientific analysis and criticism, yet is the Word of the All-true and sense of men. What other foundation has the structure of Christian theology to stand upon if the Biblical record, of the Incarnation for instance, is not of Divine authority?

The Pope takes the only possible ground for theology in declaring dogmatically that the Bible is wholly infallible and thus ending the controversy so far as Roman Catholic believers in the authority of the Church are concerned. The scientific argument of the error and inconsistency of the Ellie he brushes aside as simply infide ity. Even ST. CLORGE MIVART COUNT not escape the condemnation of the Church when he put forward his scientific criticism. distinguished as he had been previously

We print our friend's letter simply as an example of a kind of controversy which is accepted the proffered annuity of some too vain to be continued in THE SUN. But in saying this we do not mean to infer that we would debar discussions of religion the Quirinal, he would have become, in the and theology, for of all questions those are Italy, a Court chaplain of the Italian sove- ful people, more especially at this period of reign. The moral influence of the Pope theological revolution. Our purpose is only would have been at an end. His persistent to admonish correspondents against begprotest against the occupation of Rome, his | ging the question at issue, or the authority

The Barbers' Society.

The Assembly has passed the bill incorthan it had been at any other period of porating the Barbers' Society of the State the nineteenth century. This Archbishop of New York and authorizing it to require IRELAND concedes, but he denies the in- examinations of persons who wish to enter ference that the Papacy prospers best the trade, art, profession and mystery when liberated from temporal responsi- of barbering. It is somewhat the fashion him in. Then Sot asked all the other prisonbility. The lustre reflected on the Papal | in the Legislature just now to bring in bills exempting certain individuals from examiexclusively to LEO's personal character, and | nations for the bar and the medical profesto his unswerving refusal to recognize sion; and presumably there will be a few the Italian occupation of the Papal States. | fortunatesouls into whose hands benevolent The former of these causes might be less | Legislatures will put the razor and the operative under a less illustrious tenant shears, specially and honorifically matricu- Trust bill which specially excepts labor Trusts lating them in the college of barbers. But Even under LEO XIII., the situation this is an examining age. The Time Spirit that sauce for the goose is not sauce for the with which the Pope is confronted is repre- is an interrogation mark; and the barbers | gander. sented as intolerable. In the streets of like so many others, learned and lay, must yield to that sign. Before long the popuconveying to its last resting place the dead lation may be divided into two classes, body of LEO's predecessor. A statue has examiners and examinees; and everybody been erected in a public square in honor who isn't lucky enough to be on a Board of an excommunicated monk on the avowed of Examiners will have to go before one ground, that, in his day, he was an enemy before he can get a chance to make his

government has been dismissed from office The men that shave themselves may by Ministerial decree, because, on an occa- get into trouble as the barbers' guild desion when the Catholic world was honoring velops. Ought an unexamined and un-LEO XIII. as a man and as a Pontiff, he licensed amateur, very probably a bungler ventured to send to the Vatican an expres- of uncertain hand and eye, be permitted sion of his good will. The charitable insti- even in his own house the dangerous tutions of the city, legacies of Catholic calling of shaving? Ought not the probeneficence, have been wrested from the ficiency of the self-shaver to be tested control of the Church, and handed over to by the Barbers' Society? The country the secular authorities. Monasteries and is full of amateur and domestic haircutmonastic schools have been closed, and the | ters. Heads of hair that have been cut buildings confiscated. By veto of the "under a bowl" are not infrequent, even Italian Government, LEO XIII. was for- in New York. If haircutting be indeed bidden to send an envoy to the Peace Con- so fine an art as the late Mr. HENRI POUJOL ference at The Hague. Will it be said used to maintain, its chartered supervisors that a treaty of reconciliation between in the Barbers' Society should insist that Pope and King might secure the former rude hands be forbidden to exercise that against such violations of his traditional art. Then there is the art of dressing claims? Archbishop IRELAND answers and combing the hair, the selection and that no concession secured by treaty would application of the style of capillary archibe abiding and irrevocable. He that makes tecture most suitable to each particular a concession to-day may withdraw it to- head. In Paris, and to a less extent in morrow. Moreover, any concessions made. New York, there are artists, who devote by the King and Parliament of Italy, and great thought to these problems of decoraaccepted by the Pope, would involve the tion, and there are men of leisure who seem assumption that the head of the Church to pass a good part of their lives in the barber's chair. Doubtiess the Legislat-Is the restoration of the Pope's civil ure has only made a beginning and will

Barbers have long hours and not too such a demand insuperable? Archbishop high pay, but a cynic has said that they IRELAND does not think so. He contends have some recompense in the fact that that the possession of Rome was not in- they are before a mirror a good part of dispensable to a freed or a united Italy, the time and can gratify to the full that He points out that Italy as such had no vanity in which men are believed to be courts, and refusal to obey a subpæna or to historic claim to Rome, for ancient Rome by no means sufficient, ashamed as most had not belonged to Italy and more than of them are to be caught looking at them- martial may also attach the persons of recalto other lands which ancient Rome had selves. As members of a learned pro- c trant witnesses conquered. He holds, further, that the fession that has great traditions and is honor and welfare of Italy, as well as the still the special subject of lawmaking honor and weifare of the universal Roman | sapience, the bachelors of barbering, no

and the lawyers and the engineers and

But will not jealousy arise in the as yet unexamined occupations? We will not dwell on the much buffeted janitor, yet surely he should be examined by a Janitors' College, and very strictly examined, especially in diplomacy and ethics. butcher who never will cut a steak as thick as you want it unless you stand over him with a club, whose boy delights to bring that steak to your house in close companionship with liver, and whom threats nor blandishments can induce to keep In a word, Archbishop IRELAND believes his meat until it is tender surely there that it would be better for Italy, as well as should be a Butchers' Society to examine for the Papacy and Roman Catholicism the butcher and the butcher's boy. The at large, if Rome were once more the free grocers and the bakers and the fishmen, international city of the Christian world. the drivers, the tobacconists, the con-He does not say, however, how much of its | fectioners why are there no examinations former dominion would now content the forthem? Are they not at least as necessary Papacy. This, of course, is one of the to the commonwealth as barbers? Why does

The Weakfish. Most people who go to the fish market and bring home a weakfish are disappointed when it is served on the table As a rule, it is a tasteless thing and, conse quently, as a food fish, its reputation in the market is not high. This is unfortunate, because it is precisely on account of its extreme delicacy that the fish loses its flavor before it reaches the market. Now, as a matter of fact, the weakfish. when properly treated for the table, has

no superior in the sea. Now the weakfish which we get in the market does not get fair play. It is caught in a pound net where it remains struggling for hours, sometimes two days, and when the net is lifted it is either dead or close to death. Then it is tossed on ice on board a boat, and often thrown into the hold where there is no ice, and carried to the market where the dealers keep it on ice sometimes for two or three days. The result is that the consumer finds that it has neither flavor nor delicacy, that, in fact, it is a worthless fish

All this is the result of excessive netting. a decidedly victous practice for which the State of New Jersey is principally blamed. But now there is a bill before the Legislature of New Jersey to limit the pound netting and to stop the wanton destruction of food fishes. It should at once become a law. Hundreds of thousands of good citizens would welcome it, and even the combers on the Jersey coast would wave roar nearly all the time; but there is no reason why they should not shout specially for the Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen and the emancipation of the weakfish.

Two Others.

Our recent despatches have described the welcome prepared for Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE on his arrival in London by innumerable beggars for money for various religious and philanthropic objects. With no desire to intrude into the reception circle, we submit to Mr. CARNEGIE'S attention a modest plea for two meritorious institutions in New York whose very magnificence of scheme makes contributions of millions nothing too great.

We refer to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Natural History Museum. Both are managed by men of large weg. ... and splendid liberality in giving, but there is inexhaustible room for millions from other sources. We doubt if millions could be devoted in this town to other purposes with the same complete unanimity of popular approval as would greet donations of that calibre to these noble institutions.

Their deserts, be it understood, are in no wise curtailed by the good fortune of eyes of the world, a salaried official of of supreme concern to earnest and thought- library people. That can't make the Metropolitan and Natural History museums any the less worthy of assistance at the hands of enlightened wealth.

> The Hon. Sot. TEMPLE of Oklahoma, "one of the most notorious outlaws in the South-Creek. While the jailer was at dinner, Son worked his way through the corridor into the gun room, where he selected various When the jailer came back, plethoric and careless, Sor," pulled a gun," on him, made him march to Son's former cell and locked ers to join him and escape. They were fellows of a mean spirit and declined Forth went Sor, full of "guns" and courage, and merrily strode away. Here is a chapter of a novel for somebody.

The Minnesota Senate has passed an antifrom its provisions. This anecdote teaches

An English diet reformer, Mr. ALBERT WILLIAM HART, is in Washington, seeking to impress his ideas upon the Administraion He also wishes to tell the Washington clergymen how much better mentally, morally and spiritually everyhody would be if everybody was put upon a proper diet. Sickness, poverty and crime would vanish The world would be full of saints and SHAKE-SPEARES. In fact people would be too healthy to die. Mr HART makes cake that contains all that is required to sustain the human body." He makes bread that is more than medicines He believes in the value of apple peel. His system will be welcomed by persons who like to treat their stomachs to experiments.

An act approved by the President on the 2d of this month makes a change in the law relating to courts-martial of very great importance, for which the Judge Advocate's department of the army has been asking for years. It extends the power of court-martial makes refusal or neglect to obey such process the court-martial of the facts in the case.

The effect of the subpæna is limited to the State, Territory or district within which or regulate. the court-martial is held; and the law provides that mileage and fees as paid in the District Court must be paid or tendered to the witness. The usual provision that a witness need not incriminate himself is included. Hitherto a great difficulty in many court-martial cases has been that civilians, not being liable to military law or process. could not be compelled to appear as witnesses, or to testify if they did appear.

The procedure provided in the new law is in effect that of the Military Code of this State. By that code, persons not in the National Guard may be subpænaed by court-martial in the same manner as in civil testify subjects the offender to a fine: a court-

Another section of the new act confers the power to administer oaths on departmental officers and clerks who may be detailed to investigate frauds or attempted Church, whose rights Italy had graver more vain than other men, may feel that frauds on the Government, on army officers has been a prosperous one for Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Church. Reports made by presiding

investigation. Civil officers detailed on such boards have often been at a standstill fo ack of this power, and the change will expedite matters under these circumstances not a little. The new law may be said to refer merely to a matter of routine; but it is

of very great importance, nevertheless. Black cats have usually had a rather sinster reputation. Forbidden knowledge and ommerce with SATAN have been attributed to them, that old deluder frequently appear ing as a black cat. Wizards and witches had black cats as their attendants. Black cats have been stabbed and shot, and wicked sorcerers have been found at their omes with wounds corresponding to those of the cats. In Voodoo and other magic, the skin of a black cat is of great efficacy; and by a process of imitative magic black cats representatives of rain clouds are sacriced or otherwise made of ceremonial use by the rain makers of many tribes. This age superstitious enough in its way, but the charm of the black cat seems to have gone. Some Connecticut folks have formed a company to raise black cats, the skins of which "quoted at 50 cents." So even the powers of darkness yield to base commercialism.

THE EXPLORATION OF ALASKA. Valuable Report on the Geological Field Work Done in 1898.

Several weeks ago THE SUN noticed the new book from the Government Printing office entitled "Compilation of Narratives of Explorations in Alaska," 856 pages, giving the records and results of explorations unde the direction of the War Department from 869 to 1899. Not only War Department explorers but also those of the Geological Survey have been traversing the country in all directions; and the surveyors of the Coast and Geodetic Survey have been charting long stretches of the coast line. The Reports of the Geological Survey have given some account of the work of this bureau; and the Alaskan field work of 1898 fills an entire volume. Part VII of the Twentieth Annual Report. This valuable addition to our literature on Alaska contains 509 pages, twentyfive maps and a large number of excellent reproductions of photographs that give a clear idea of the mountains, rivers, tundra, grass lands, forests and other aspects of the nterior, until recently almost unknown

In this new volume are the reports of Messrs Eldridge, Spurr, Mendenhall, Schrader and Brooks, each of whom headed parties into the territory in 1898. Eldridge's reconoissance extended from the head of Cook Inlet northward through the basin of the Sushitna River and the adjacent territory. Spurr's routes were traced in mountainous outhwestern Alaska, north of the Aleutian Chain and Bristol Bay and extended far inand in the valley of the Kuskokwim River Mendenhall's route led into the country to the porthwest from Resurrection Bay, a little east of Cook Inlet, to the Tanana River found and the Copper River district of whose natural resources so much had been rumored and so little was known. Brooks's work lay

in the far interior in the basins of the White and Tanana Rivers It is very rare indeed that pioneer explora-It is very rare indeed that pioneer explora-tion is supplemented by so large an amount of simultaneous scientific work. The twenty-five maps in the book include a considerable extent of country that had never been mapped before except on the principle that led the early cartographers of Africa to put ele-phants and tigers on their maps for lack of better material. But though many of these Alaskan districts have now been rapped for the first time we find contour lines on the man sheets giving the reader a good time of Alaskan districts have now been rispect for the first time we find contour lines on the map sheets giving the reader a good idea of the forms of the surface and the heights shove sealevel; and also geographical maps. This sort of information does not usually appear on maps till detailed study has succeeded the era of ploneer exploration.

Our people are fully alive at last to the great value of Alaska. What is now wanted is not only the tracing of ploneer routes of exploration but also information as rapidly as it may accurately be collected, of the distribution and variety of resources which the territory possesses in the collection of these data ites the immediate practical value of the work which the army and Geological Survey parties have been doing in Alaska. These two volumes contain a great deal of the kind of information needed to give direction to enterprise. The development of mining in the territory will be guided to a large extent by the information that the explorace of the Geological Survey are now ment of mining in the territory will be guided to a large extent by the information that the explorers of the Geological Survey are now supplying. Rich mining districts have been discovered on the Tanana River and in other parts of the interior and railroads will be needed to connect with the sea the coming settlements in which thousands of men will live. Our survey parties have been instructed to give special attention to locating the best available routes for railroads from various parts of a coasts to the interior. It will greatly reduce the cost of living if much of the food required by settlers in Alaska can be raised in the territory. The Government exploring parties, including, of course, the special agents of the Agricultural Department, are instructed to study the possibilities.

years. It extends the power of court-martial enacted law in order to solve the economic enigma subprenas to c vilian desired as witnesses, and Complying with similar conditions, men. regardless a misdemeanor, punishable by the United laws access to electricity upon a basis of perfect equalistates District Court upon certification by ity. The function of government should be the nat-

NO CANNIBALISM IN HAITI.

ormer United States Minister to the Black Republic Disproves Prof. Hill's Allegation of Voodootsm and Human Sacrifices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: MY attention has been called to a statement contained in a recent issue of the Washington Post purporting to have been made by Prof. Robert T. Hill, who is declared and believed to be in the service of the United States Government, asserting that voodoo worship is not only prevalent in Haiti, but that "cannibalism is a conspicuous feature of Voodooism. that "it is unquestionably a fact that large numbers of young children are offered up annually as sacrifices," that "the influence of the voodoo priesthood is so great that to-day no regular physician can make a living in Halti notwithstanding the dreadful diseases that prevail," that as "there are few priests of the Roman Catholic (the official) Church permanently resident in their parishes, the churches are, during their absence, desecrated by the performance of voodoo rites, and, to cap the climax, the Post asserts that Prof. Hill himself "had the remarkable privilege of witnessing a voodoo ceremonial In support of some of these allegations an array of alleged details is presented

The Post's assurance that Prof. Hill occu ples a position of dignity and importance under the Government of the United States is calculated to give weight to the foregoing startling statements. But somehow just such statements appear periodically in American journals-first one and then others taking them up and giving them currency. In fact, they are in substance repeated in this way just often enough to keep them alive in the public mind, and they are all, just as Mr Pritchard's work, recently issued by the Scribners is, in full accord with -it is better not to say that they are probably based upon Sir Spenser St. John's book

Now, is it too much to ask if it is not probable that the animus and purpose of all this are to pander to the widespread sentiment of contempt toward the negro race and to furnish an argument of alleged facts in vindication of that sentiment? It is to be noted, oo, that almost always the appalling allegations come from persons who confessedly have spent but a short time in Haiti and who, as a rule, know but little of the country, the people or the language.

Prof. Hill has, however, I believe, been in Haiti recently, and in 1899 he published a book entitled "Cuba, Porto Rico with Other Islands of the West Indies." In this book Prof. Hill practically refuses to lend belief of the existence of cannibalism and says some very reasonable things about Haiti and her people. For instance, he declares that "excepting the Cubans, Porto Rican and Barbadians, the Haitians are the only virile and advancing natives of the West Indies. And again he says: "After studying the Haitian people, their institutions and the criticisms of others upon them, it is our opinon that they represent the most advanced negro government in the world "

These sentiments are surely not in full accord with those ascribed to Prof. Hill in the Washington Post's recent article to which reference has already been made Now, without posing myself as a paragon f information about Haiti, I will state that of information about Haiti, I will state that flived there for quite a number of years under conditions which offered me every access to the sources of knowledge about the people of all classes. I was, in fact, United States Minister to Haiti for about nine years, and I have resided there several years besides. As the diplomatic representative of a great rower it was a part of my official duty to inform myself of everything that lended to show the animus of the people or the drift of their social and political inclinations. I do not see how any foreigner could ever have fuller facilities than I enjoyed for getting at the real facts. I went among the country at the real facts. I went among the country people. I spoke their language (the French Creole) and I personally knew hundreds of them in many different localities. I could never discover that there was any attempt to conceal from me anything of their modes. mever discover that there was any attempt to conceal from me anything of their modes of life or social or religious customs. It is fair to presume that if there had been any such attempt or purpose at all general or persisted in, I would have become aware of it.

This brings me to assert my unqualified belief that the cannibalistic practices alieged to have been described by Prof Hill and affirmed by others have no existence whatever in Hait! Even if they did exist there, it would be nost extraordinary—I repeat it, most extraordinary if Prof Hill or any other white person could ever gain access to them

and medical skill which he would have found in Washington.

The professor's alleged reference to the "dreadful diseases" in Hait is calculated to

The irofessor's alleged reference to the "dreadful diseases" in Haiti is calculated to give a wrong impression. I had especial occasion in writing "the Hand Book of Haiti for the Bureau of American Republics to inquire very particularly into this subject. The result of my inquiries made under skilful professional guidance and assistance led me to declare in the hand book that in general the diseases in Haiti are ofthe most simple character, the most noted among them being the ordinary tropical fevers which are now well understood and considered easy of treatment. Several of the most noted and fatal diseases of northern climates are practically unknown in Haiti.

Indeed, my special investigation in regard to all this matter of disease in Haitiled me to make the remark in the hand book that in my opinion Haiti will some day become a favorite winter resort for persons of Northern birth or residence and of feeble vitality, and this chiefly on account of its

become a favorite winter resort for persons of Northern birth or residence and of feeble vitality, and this chiefly on account of its peculiar mountainous character.

You will of course understand, Mr. Editor, that my interest in all this matter is just like yours, namely, to let the facts and the truth be known. Fiat justifia, runt cerlum.

E. D. Bassett.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

Sea Hospital for French Fishermen From the Lancet.

At the end of a brief summary of the medial transactions in Newfoundland waters. carried out under the auspices of the Societé des Œuvres de Mer during the year which has just expired. Dr. Bonnafy makes the welcome announcement that in order to replace their present hospital ship the Saint Pierre, which is a sailing vessel, the authorities of the association have caused a steamer to be constructed with special fittings for nedical and surgical work among the fleet f French ships engaged in the cod-fishing ndustry. Although dependent for progression on sails alone the Saint Pierre, which left St. Malo last April in charge of Dr. Bo-nain of the French naval service, was never-theless able within the space of six months to complete five cruises embracing the whole to complete five cruises embracing the whole of the fishing ground. In the course of these continuous peregrinations, during weather that sometimes was calm, but more often dirty," communication was established with 301 fishing boats, when all slight cases of sickness or injury among the crews were duly attended to on board their own craft, the more serious cases, 88 in number, being transshipped into the Saint Pierre for treatment. The average duration of each of the latter cases was a fraction under seven days, but the time spent on board by twenty-seven additional patients who were carried back to France at the end of the season is not included in this calculation.

France at the end of the season is not ininded in this calculation.
In addition to affording medical aid the
ficials of the hospital ship also undertook
ist office duties, delivering 7,201 letters
from the fishers and receiving 4,020 in return
the conveyance to families and friends at
the me. Ten sailors adrift in four deries
the picked up and rescued by the Saint
erre during her cruises. This remarkable
of exhibits in a very sombre light the diffilities and dangers of the life led by the codhers. Every year there are numerous rs. Every year there are numerous ins, sometimes more and sometimes swallowed up by the impenetrable fogs are season of 1899 the number saved by the ship was twenty; in the previous

How It Feels to Be Chewed by a Lion. From the London Daily News

Lieut. Carpaux, son of the famous sculptor. coming home from the Soudan on sick leave. He was long in hospital at Domson from the effects of wounds inflicted by a lion. In a letter to his family, which I have seen, he thus describes the accident:

"One morning I started off with a tirailleur to see what I could do in the way of lion bunting. We had not gone far when we espied superb beast with a glorious mane. I fired, and he ran further into the scrub. I felt sure I had wounded him, and went to look for him. After beating about some time in the jungle. I came to a small clearing, and saw fifty yards off the lion facing me, and lashing his side with his tall. I dropped on one knee, simed at the head, and fired. The brute, roaring awfully, bounded forward The brute, rearing awfully, bounded forward toward us, and my tirailleur ran off into the scrub. I freed again, and hit the lion, but without killing him, and in a moment we were face to face. I was then knocked over, and felt my right leg crinkle as if squeezed in a vice. I vainly tried to seize the brute by the throat, but was too firmly held down. The feeling that I was lost came home to me with terrible force.

"Suddenly I felt the grip on me relax and, what seemed to me miraculous, the lion moved off a few feet and stood looking in the direction in which my man had fled. If he thinks me dead, I thought, perhaps I stood I was

some stream for the substitute stream and the substitutes of the interior art. Fairbooks will be substituted to the product of the interior art. Fairbooks will be substituted to the open stream and the substitute of the interior art. Fairbooks will be substituted to the open stream and the substitute of the interior art. Fairbooks will be substituted to the open stream and the substitute of the interior art. Fairbooks will be substituted to the open stream and the substitute of the interior and the interior and the substitute of the interior and the substitute of the interior and the substitute of the interior and the interior

Rig it to Will Your Body for Dissection. . Crowded though the ocean may be becoming the

Enos vs. Snyder, has decided, in a contest between to Liverpool without being spoken by another vest of kip, on the one hand, and claimants under sel. Not a word was heard of her from her departure

and stables, and there is a serious horse famine out | edition of Shelley's "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solite de.

RUSSIA'S QUICK WORK IN ASIA. The Military Value of the Siberian Ratiroad

FRANC

GERMAN

Pope Lee's

That to Was

ROMB.

which prin

dious con

of news

See. Leo

for it is n

lotates t

timely to

are occul

Frence Cl

instructiv

As is we

of that co

said at R

fusion of

the Churc

co peedne

entreaties

teelf and

struggle t

and the

a praisew

relentless

the long

shall pay

the Vatic

tions deck

Peris has

ances of th

ditions of

gnorance

ment mad

trary to re

No soor

Nuncio e

French ch

of the att

the sound

stant ben

conceivabl

tions to fi

the public

because t

in having

off. But

the Nunci

professedly

the Holy F

ing compl

of a spirit

padficatio

make them

firmly the

Father's

besides, me

whole I't

XIII. expr

with such

plied evas

Brisson, S off. Towar M. Waldes

of the par

would be

the way.

recasting

oeptive.

September

orders, the

had been so ment which

lection of the

the Pope,

the bearer

Therefor

seen delive out listersin lish his let

known to looked upo

Bernent T

to M. Delci

Pope, Car

had had en

See would

lightly the

despeaded a to

the princi

was voted !

and by "ad It has be

gone so fe the polley

can propos

vendi. de.

man diplo

shadow of

on the bill b

many wal

Germany '

struggie of

dictate her

Such are

TWENTY

Car They W

WHITE P

crane and

when the

evening o

esainst th

Proved in the Chinese Troubles. The Russian official account of the miliary movements necessitated by the Chinese troubles contains some very interesting matter, particularly that relating to the service rendered by the Siberian railway.

The Imperial ukase ordering the mobili zation of four army corps in the Far East was dated July 24, 1900. The local Sibertan mobilization comprised more than one hundred thousand men with twenty-three hospitals, twelve parks of artillery, five remount depots and three sanitary divisions.

In regard to transport, part of the troops were mobilized on the spot, while the rest were carried by sea or rail. Large number were sent by sea, 10,107 to Vladivostock and 9,709 to Port Arthur.

The Siberian railway carried 54,410 men, and 11,407 horses into Transbaikalia, and of these 46,000 men and 9,000 horses were forwarded to Manchuria by way of the Shilka and Amur rivers on steamers, barges and rafts constructed especially for the purpose Supplies to the extent of 17,000 tons were sent from Europe by sea, and 21,000 tons by rail to Irkutsk, 3,000 tons to Transbaikalia and 4,000 tons into Manchuria with the troops. In the middle of October last there were

in Manchuria and the Province of Pechill 126 battalions of infantry, 118 sotnias or squadin Manchuria and the Province of Pechili 126 battalions of infantry, 118 sothias or squadrons of cavalry, 336 guns, 8 machine guns and four battalions of foot artillery, making a total of 3,500 officers and 173,600 men. Up to Oct 15 the Russian losses were twenty-two officers and 220 men killed; and sixty officers and 1,223 men wounded.

By a decree of Oct 8, after the capture of Moukden, the Russian troops in the Far East were divided into two classes, one being permanently maintained on a war footing and the others being progressively demobilized and sent back to their regular stations. The value of the trans-Siberian railway for military purposes was amply demonstrated by both the rapidity and the secrecy with which the Russian Government was enabled to throw a large force of men and horses thoroughly equipped and supplied into its eastern Asiatic possessions.

Since the mobilization in July last considerable additions have been made to the rolling stock and the facilities for transport otherwise improved. The pacification of Manchuria likewise enables the railway construction that was going on in that province before the troubles to be resumed, so that

struction that was going on in that province before the troubles to be resumed, so that in a short time there will be direct communi-cation by rail between Vladivostock and Port Arthur, and between those two places and Russia in Europe: an immense advantage to Russia in future eventualities.

From the Chicago Times-Herald

Edouard Beaupre, the young Canadian giant, is a most remarkable specimen of humanity. He is only 20 years old, but already measures 7 feet 8 inches, weighs 387 pounds and wears a No. 27 boot.

This remarkable man was both at Willow Bunch, Assinibola, N. W. T. His father, a farmer of that district, was only 5 feets nehe: in height and his mother's height was 5 feets inches. While there was nothing remarkable about the parents, Beaupré has a brother who, while only 8 years of age, measures already 5 feet, and it is believed he will in time exceed his brother's height. Beaupré since the age of 10 years has been employed as a cowboy in the Northwest and Vestern States, and is proficient in the use of the lasso and a splendid shot Medical men who have examined himare of the opinion that he will grow still taller. His great height is not at first very apparent, as he is very round-shouldered, but when he throws his shoulders back and draws himself up to his full height his appearance is remarkable. When he arrived at the hotel This remarkable man was born at Willow self up to his full height his appearance is remarkable. When he arrived at the hotel in Montreal it was impossible to find a bed large enough to accommodate h.m. and two mattresses had to be placed end to end for him to sleep on. He showed his great strength by having three men sit on his left arm and then raising them to a height of seven feet and replacing them on the ground.

Beaupre was injured internally by being thrown from a horse in Kentucky last summer, and is in Montreal for treatment.

Benjamin Harrison's Big. Big D

From the Boston Brening Transcript Harrison was so devout a church rosm-ber that many persons have refused to be lieve ber that many persons have refused to be lieve that he had ever been profane. one instance is recalled, and that is substantiated like a corresponding incident in George Washington's career, by the testi-

It was in the Atlanta campaign in 1884, when, as Colonel of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, he took a conspicuous part in the battle of Peach Tree Creek The regiment was lying under cover, with strict orders to hold its fire until the command was given. One man, too excited and nervous to lie still, sprang up and fired. Col Harrison seized his blanket, which was done up in a roll and fastened with a strap, and, jumping up, hurled it at the excitable soldier, at the same time shouting out a loud, hearty, rotund "Damn!" The blanket struck the soldier full in the face, and either that or the unexpectedness of the profane word from his exemplary Colonellaid him flat on his back, ready to obey orders for the rest of the campaign It was in the Atlanta campaign in 1864.

ready to obey orders for the rest of the large paign.

Profanity seemed to be in the air that day, for Gen. Hooker riding down the line after the fight, seized the young Colonel's hand and wrung it as he shouted:
"Harrison, by G.—, I'll make you a Brigadier-General for this!"

And he was as good as his word.

After Due Consideration.

From the Philadelphia Record. A young man took his gold watch to a fashionable Chestnut street jewelry establishment yesterday to have the photograph of a young woman placed in the case. He just wanted it pasted n.

just wanted it pasted n.

"Why don't you have it photographed directly on the inside of the case?" asked the salesman. "We can have it done for you for \$5, and it is so much more artistle."

No, the young man didn't want that He thought it would be well enough to have it pasted in. "You see, you can't always tell about these things," he finally said in a burst of confidence. "You can't always tell how they are going to turn out, or how long they are going to turn out, or how long they are going to last. A friend of mine had his girl's picture photographed on his watch and then, after a while, the whole thing was declared off. It put him to a lot of trouble, embarrassment and expense. When it's just pasted in, if anything happens all you have to do is just to scrape it off. I guess I'll have this pasted in."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Prince Adelbert of Prussia, third son of the Kaiser. who is to be the "sailor prince" for his generation is about to begin his naval career on the training

ship Charlotte. Manuel Garcia, Malibran's brother, has entered upon his ninety seventh year, and still gives a few music lessons. It is more than seventy five years since he sang with his father and sister in the first

performance of "Il Barblere" given in New York J. Johnson, who died recently in L'verpool, was the last survivor of the famous wreck of the Brkenhead. the troopship that went down in Simon's Bay in February, 1852, when only 184 men out of 638 got to shore. The troops stood drawn up under arms on dick till the ship sank.

Fell's Gras, the Provençal poet, died recently at the age of 56 years. He is best known in America by his romances of the Revolution, "Les Rouges du Midi and "La Terreur Blanche," which have been translated into English. He was a Juge de Pair at Avignon.

iron four masted sailing ship Afghanistan managed to make a seven months' voyage from San Francisco

till she sailed up the Mersey, a few days ago Armand Silvestre, who died r cently at Toulouse at the age of 64 years, had acquired of late years a queerly respectable reputation, through his poetica drama "Griseldis" and his attempts to adapt the me direval mysteries to the modern stage. undoubted poetical talent, but he is known best in Paris as the author of a long series of indecent stories.

that appeared for many years in the Gil Bias and the Echo de Paris. He held a Government place in the Beaux Arts and for some years past published yearly a book on "The Nude at the Salon Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," the second ed tion 1611, brought \$3,100 at a recent London book auction. It is a quarte of forty leaves. A copy was sold in 1812 for \$8 and another, thirty years ago, for \$157. A copy of the Geneva Bible of 1588, which third wife, and on which Milton's rare signature had been pasted, brought \$1,125. A third edition of Shakespeare's "Pericles. Prince of Tyre," 1819. unbound.

the track t at Chappa plunged in contained train was re hour when the tracks latter car
The men wend of the
death Ma
dog, the n
under the
tall burned Charles E. SCHENEC Republicar this aftern as delegat alternate Convention to fill the v Charles E.

in the distr cally assur NEWPOR cific Mail the yard o and Dry